CRW YORK NEWLIN BUNDAY WOVERER .22

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON STS.

MS, each in advance.

DALLY HERALD, two continger copy, II per consum.

WEEKLY HERALD, every Shurday, at six cents p
IS per common, the Suropean action, I per consum

t of Great Britain, or IS to any part of the Continent, be to in visule postage.

THE FAMILY RERALD, every Wednesday, at four cents per you or \$2 per annum.

YOUUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
YOUUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
YOUUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
YOUUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important
YOUUNTARY mere, solicited from any quarter of the world, if used will be like rally paid for. BO OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE PAR TULLARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND FACEAGES ADVERTISEMENTS removed every day; advertisements in

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Baceslos of Ast NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Godenski-Conds Ten-

BOWERY THEATER, BOWERY-EQUESTRIAN AND GYM

BURTON'S THEATRE, Broadway, opposite Bond street-WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway-Bachelon of Ants

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway-THE SEA OF NAGLE'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS, 444 Broadway-AL PINE MAID-DAY AFTER THE FAIR-SINGING, DANCING, &c. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway-After-noon-Luck's in a Name-Family Jans. Evening, Our

WOOD'S BUILDINGS, 561 and 563 Broadway.—GEORGE CREET & WOOD'S MINSTERIS.—DOGS IN THE DOG DAYS. MECHANICS' HALL, 472 Broadway—BRYANT'S MINSTRES —ETBIOPIAN SONGS—COLORED PICTURE GALLERY, &C.

NATIONAL CIRCUS, 84 Bowery-Equestrian Frats-GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, &C. EMPIRE HALL, 596 Broadway-Paintings Illustrative

New York, Sunday, November 22, 1857.

The United States mail steamship Adriatic was unavoidably detained yesterday, but it is announced that she will sail for Liverpool at seven o'clock this morning.

Horrors continue to accumulate. Scarcely is the ink dry that records one bloody deed before intelligence of another more appalling than the first bursts upon us. The tragedies of the past week were yesterday morning brought to a fearful climax by the perpetration of a double murder and the suicide of the wretched homicide. The events to which we refer occurred at the village of Port Jefferson, Long Island. The circumstances are detailed elsewhere in our columns. It appears that Mr. Waters, a resident of Port Jefferson, entered his dwelling, where his wife, her daughter, and her daughter's husband, Mr. Sturdevant, were partaking of breakfast. Armed with a heavy bar of iron. Waters attacked the party, killing his wife and Mr. Sturdevant almost instantly and wounding Mrs. Sturdevant so seriously as to ren der her recovery very doubtful. Having accomplished this horrid deed. Waters proceeded to his barn and hanged himself. No reasonable cause can be conjectured for Waters' conduct, save that he was laboring under a fit of insanity. Mrs. Waters was formerly the wife of Mr. Darling, a shipbuilder of re-

The investigation of the murder in Water street on Thursday morning was continued by Coroner Connery yesterday. One of the assassins, named Francis Vardel, has been recognized by a witness He was arrested on the previous night lounging about the neighborhood, was identified by the sailor, Arnold James, as the smaller of the two Spaniards who were in the house on the night of the murder. and as the man to stabbed both him and the de. ceased McManus. He was committed by the Coroner at the suggestion of the jury. The keeper of the dance house and the female occupants, though they all declare that he is a companion of the murderers, say he is not one of them. They are, naturally enough, unwilling to provoke the vengeance of this desperate gang by telling all they know about the matter. The prisoper is one of the Spaniards who arrived here on the Spanish bark Emilie on the 23d of September, from Havana, and served as a marine in the Spanish navy.

The inquest in the case of the William street assassination was continued yesterday before Coroner Connery. Several witnesses corroborated the state ment of Mr. Montag that Joseph Ceragolia had been heard to say that he could recognise the murderers. Mr. Hilton and private watchman Cohen were examined at some length, but nothing of consequence was elicited. Ceragolia and Cohen were admitted to bail. A third prisoner was arrested on suspicion, but none of the witnesses could identify him as having been in the saloon. The prisoners De Lorenzo and White were detained in custody, the jury preferring that they should not be admitted to bail.

The inquest in the case of Henry T. Hamilton, the young man who was killed in the oyster and drinking saloon No. 388 Canal street a few nights ago, was concluded yesterday by Coroner Hills. The evidence against the prisoner, John Moroney, was conclusive, and the jury rendered a verdict accordingly. The prisoner, on his examination, said that he acted in self-defence. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The proceedings of the Court of General Sessions

yesterday were important, James Rodgers, convicted of the murder of John Swanston, in Tenth avenue, was sentenced to be executed on the 15th of January. The prisoner did not appear to be much affected by the awful sentence which Judge Russell pronounced upon him. McGibney and Cunningham, youths who were with Rodgers when he stab hed Mr. Swanston, and who were detained as witnesses, were discharged. John B. Holmes, convicted of forgery in the first degree, was sent to the State prison for fifteen years and six months. Owen Kiernan, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sent to the penitentiary for one year. The four youths who have been indicted for the clous murder of Teresa Spitzlen, in Greenwich street, were arraigned and plead not guilty. The Grand Jury made a presentment, in which they recommend the appointment of an increased police force to protect our citizens from the midnight as eassin. They condemn the practice of carrying concealed weapons, and give the result of their visit to the various institutions.

Donnelly, the murderer of Moses, at the Sea View

House last summer, has been refused a new trial by the New Jersey courts, and he will therefore suffer the extreme penalty of the law on the 8th of January, in accordance with the sentence passed upon

From the report of the City Inspector it appears that there were 320 deaths in the city last week-a decrease of 62 as compared with the mortality of the week previous. The following table exhibits the number of deaths during the last two weeks among adults and children, distinguishing the sexes :-

 
 Men.
 Women.
 Boys.
 Girls.
 Total.

 Week ending Nov. 14.
 ...94
 63
 122
 103
 383

 Week ending Nov. 21.
 ...73
 66
 104
 87
 323
 Among the principal causes of death were the foltowing :--

Consumption
Convuisions (infantile)
Juliammation of the lungs
Infammation of brain
Scarlet fever
Marasmus (infantile)
Dropsy in the head
Measles

There were also 4 deaths of apoplexy, 9 of conges tion of the brain, 10 of debility (infantile), 10 of diserbon, 7 of dysentery, 7 of inflammation of the bowels, 6 of hooping cough, 3 of smallpox, 4 of palsy, 26 stillborn, and 10 of violent causes. Not a case of premature birth is recorded in the report-s very

unusual circumstance. The following is a classification of the diseases and the number of deaths in each class of disease during Old age... Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers. tillborn and premature bioths.

tomach, bowels and other directive organs
Incertain seat and general for 

ponding weeks in 1855 and 1856, was as follows :-

The nativity tables gives 227 natives of the United States, 55 of Ireland, 20 of Germany, 7 of England, 4 of France, 2 of Scotland, 2 of Italy, 1 each of British America and the West Indies, and 1 unknown.

The politicians are busily at work perfecting their arrangements for the coming municipal election. A list of the candidates already nominated is published in another column. An adjourned meeting of the People's Union Convention was held at No. 18 Fourth avenue last evening-August F. Dow in the chair and Judge Lothrop officiating as Secretary. A series of resolutions endorsing the nomination of Daniel F. Tiemann for Mayor, was passed unanimously; after which the Convention adjourned, to meet at the call of the Chairman. The American Mayoralty Convention met last evening, and after considerable debate adopted Mr. Tiemann as their candidate for Mayor. A meeting of the Republican General Committee was advertised to take place at Stuyvesant Institute last evening, but in consequence of the non-attendance of members, the Chairman adjourned the meeting until Wednesday evening

A meeting of the unemployed workingmen was called yesterday afternoon at Tompkins square, which turned out to be a failure. About one hundred and fifty assembled, and after shivering in a keen northwester for fifteen minutes, thought it best to go to their cheerless houses. With the exception of Mr. Maguire, who could not tell who called the meeting, none of the leaders were on hand.

The Eagle Bank and Commercial Bank blocks at Rochester, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss estimated at about \$150,000.

A fire occurred in Commerce street, Mobile, on Friday, by which property to the amount of \$150,000

The sales of cotton vesterday were quite limited, and prices depressed and unsettled. The stock continued to be very light. Owing to the high wind on the river, no tow was in, and the receipts of flour were confined to abou 11,400 bbls. There continued to be a good local and export demand for the article, and prices closed at an advance of 5 to 10 cents per barrel, especially on shipping brands Sales were made to a fair extent. The receipts of wheat embraced only 1,500 bushels, whilst the sales em braced about 30,000 bushels, considerable portions of which embraced Western spring cargoes, at \$1, with Milwaukie club at \$1 08, and white Canadian at \$1 25. No receipts of corn by canal and river were reported, while light sales of Western mixed were made at 80c. a 82c., from store and delivered. Pork was inactive, with moderate sales of mess at \$19 37 a \$19 50, and prime at \$17. Beef was dull for country and repacked Western, while a considerable sale of Chicago prime mess was reported at \$22 50. Sugars were in fair demand at the recent decline, with sales of about 830 hhds. Cuba muscovados, part in ound for export and part for refining, and the balance grocery goods, at pretty much within the range of th previous day's quotations. In coffee the chief me onsisted of the sale of the cargo of the Sprite, embracing 2.750 bags of Rio, on speculation and on private terms Freight engagements to English ports were moderate and rates without change of moment; to Bremen, 200 hhds. sugar were engaged at 25s. and 200 tierces rice at 30s.; to Rotterdam, 200 hhds. molasses, at 3 ½c. per gallon, and 1,000 barrels rosin at 3s. 6d. Rates to Havre were with-

## The Municipal Contest-Degradation of Public

Oratory. The political speakers and the political press have been latterly sinking deeper in degradation to an extraordinary degree; "liar," "scoundrel," "ruffian," "villain," and the vilest epithets are heaped by both presses and speakers upon each other: the Tribune, Times, Courier, Express, and other journals of this character, seem to have abandoned all pretensions to decency, and to dream of nothing but frantic abuse. This habit has now descen public meetings, and to persons in respectable stations of life. At least such is the plain inference from the reports of the anti-Wood meeting held on Friday in Wall street.

That was a meeting called by certain defeated factions to ratify the nomination of a composite candidate for the Mayoralty in opposition to the candidate of the democracy. There, was no necessity, on the face of the movement, that there should be any heat or excitement about it; much less that any of the parties concerned should be the object of low or scurrilous abuse. Even had such cause existed, the site of the meeting and the character of the persons who were presumed to be in majority there ought to have been a guarantee that the business before it would have been conducted with common decency if not with gentlemanly decorum. But what do the reports say?

The meeting is opened with an announcement that the government of New York consists of despicable creatures in league with thieves, burglars, pickpockets and assassins," and the head of that government "a treacherous, cowardly, and most unmitigated demagogue, capable of every conceivable enormity in the catalogue of crime." Business further proceeded with allusions to w the villany which conspicuously pollutes and defiles" the city government; and one of the speakers dilated upon the "villain" alluded to, meaning Mayor Wood, as "an ingrate, a traitor, a robber, a forger, a thief, and a scoundrel." He went on to "thank God that we have a police that is not under the control of that ruffian;" and gracefully referred to the thired bullies and ruffians who form the guard of Fernando Wood." He called Wood "a bold. bad man," "the choice of thieves and rufflans. "a man steeped in infamy," and a "liar." Another speaker knew of no worse company in the city in which to leave the Mayor than to leave him alone; and even the most moderate of the orators considered it proper to say that he had never known any one possessed of common sense who suspected Fernando Wood of honesty.

The speakers who made use of these expres sions were not men living on the Five Points, or denizens of Water street; one of them was once State Senator, the other occupies a responsible and respectable position in the city magistracy. It was out of these mouths that the expressions we have quoted came. And under whose auspices was this meeting held, and this scurrilous abuse uttered? The President of the meeting, after Mr. Cooley left the chair, was Peter Cooper; and among the list of vice presidents we see the names of Wm. F. Havemeyer, Stophen Whitney, Robert B. Minturn, A. C. Kingsland, Henry Grinnell, Thomas Tileston, &c., &c. Do these gentlemen know that their names have been used to screen such coarse and brutal abuse of the chief magistrate of the city? Are they content that such degradation of face speech shall be justified by their seeming sanction? Surely they must have been unaware of the liberty that has been taken with their names, and will hasten to say that they are not parties to the furious blackguardism with gradation of the public voice.

which the opponents of the democracy are assailing its regular nominee.

As for the Wall street meeting, it was unique and sui generis. We do not think that there has ever been such a meeting held in this city as this anti-Wood meeting since the same merchants met on the same spot near a quarter of a century since to denounce General Jackson as a murderer and an adulterer because he would insist on removing the government deposits from the rotten banks in which these merchants were interested.

The Poor of the City-Work for the Coming

Winter. The temporary excitement which was created by the mass meetings held recently in Tompkins square and the Park, and by the processi of bodies of unemployed workingmen through our streets, has died out, and the city has settled down into its former peaceful condition. We hear no more of those denunciations of the wealthy and incitements to acts of violence which formed the staple of some of the harangues to which the unemployed poor of the city were treated by those who professed to be their friends, but who were really the worst enemies they could have.

Now, bowever, that the excitement is over. the public are enabled to perceive, as we have often stated, that there is really nothing to fear from the honest, industrious workingmen, and that it is to those only who took advantage of the opportunity presented by the peculiar nature of the times to associate with them, and to disseminate at their meetings the most atrocious principles of French socialism, that we are indebted for the threatening appearance of these movements. The only disturbances that took place were caused by those and by the gangs of rowdies who are always predisposed to rufanism and acts of violence, and who, unfortunately for the workingmen, combined with the free lovers and Fourierites, of the Tribune school, to bring odium and discredit apon their meetings. It is with these-the Fourierites, the socialists, the free lovers, the short boys," and rowdies of every kind-that those ridiculous and insane exhibitions which we have witnessed from day to day in our public places, and which seemed to threaten the peace of the city, originated. It is but natural that men of such kindred character should associate for a common purpose, and should endeavor, at this particular time, to carry out their schemes of violence and plunder. These were the men who counselled an attack on the Custom House, with the view of getting at the United States money deposited there, and at whose instigation that absurd display was made some days ago before the Merchants' Exchange.

The politicians, too, attempted by an exhibition of sympathy to curry favor with the unemployed, and the Central Committee of Tammany Hall passed a series of resolutions with that view at their meeting last Friday evening. Now this is a matter with which politicians have nothing to do, and if the workingmen have a due regard for their own interests they will keep clear of them. The resolutions of this committee were similar in style and character with those absurd and silly declamations pronounced at the meetings in Tompkins square and the Park, and which cannot result in any good to the unemployed. The workingmen are now sensible of this themselves, and no longer assemble in those places, satisfied that while they did so they were but injuring their claims upon the sympathy, good wishes and active benevolence of the public. They have learned by experience that they have nothing to expect either from corrupt political adventurers. Fourierites and free lovers, or from association with the gangs of ruffians and rowdies who endeavored on several occasions—though we are glad to say without success-to bring them Thto conflict with our city authorities. Their conduct in this particular has entitled them to the active sympathy of the public; and to this, after all, they must look for relief in their present

necessity. There are, we have no doubt, large numbers of persons out of work all over the city, and these are not confined to laborers and such a are looking for employment on the Central Park. There are besides thousands of deserving, honest, respectable men and women upon whom the hard times have fallen with crushing effect but who are prevented by a feeling of pride and self-respect from parading their poverty and destitution before the public gaze. They are the deserving poor, and there is no man or woman with the common instincts of humanity who does not heartily and sincerely sympathize with them in their want and distress. Some thing should be done for these, in view of the hardships which they must otherwise suffer during the approaching winter; and to render assistance effectual it should be done at once. Let the benevolent who have the means and the time, form ward associations throughout the city, and through the means of good, active, vigilant committees seek out those who are actually in want, and furnish them with such employment as they can procure. Those who are willing to work will not refuse anything that will afford them and their families subsistence till the return of better times, and the committee will, we think, have no difficulty in distinguishing between the idle and the industrious.

Associations of this kind are preferable to charitable societies, for the simple reason that the recipients of the aid which they give, instead of being degraded into mere paupers, are still kept in that feeling of independence which it should be the desire of the truly benevolent to preserve in the humblest and poorest classes of our people.

THE MEETING IN WALL STREET .- The last attempted demonstration in Wall street was comparatively a failure. It was not nearly so large as the preceding one; and if they were to attempt another in the same place the falling off would be still greater. The operators at these Wall street meetings are a mixture of the odds and ends of all factions in the city. They are generally well known as played-out, brokendown politicians, and their career as such is ended. That explains their extreme personality and violence and hostility and bitterness to the regular candidate for Mayor nominated at Tammany Hall. They do not oppose him as the candidate of the democracy, although he received his nomination at the same time that the State Senators and other democratic officers who were elected at the last election received theirs. They oppose him on personal grounds, and assault him in the most violent way possible, calling him thief, forger, scoundrel, villain, and such other hard names. Meetings of such a character are an utter de-

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S NEXT MOVE .- We have expressed the opinion, from the present rebellious attitude of the Mormons, coupled with the Northern exploring tour last summer of Brigham Young, that he has made up his mind to maintain his dictatorship over Utah this winter, if possible, and, with the return of favorable weather, to be off to the British possession north of Oregon. It has, however, been suggested to us that a southern movement would be more expedient, and that Sonora, in Mexico will probably be the seat of the next encampment of the Salt Lake Saints.

Sonora is thinly inhabited. The Mexicans could offer no resistance to the forces of Brigham Young; and instead of repelling them, it would be, perhaps, the best policy of Mexico to invite the Mormons into Sonora, as a pretty sure defence against the savage Apache Indians and the California fillbusters. Sonora too, affords a very inviting field for a people combining the industrious and luxurious habits of the Mormons. No country possesses a finer or more genial climate—it has a vast area eminently suitable for cattle and sheep ranges, and its gold and silver mines are by many explorers supposed to be filled with fabulous riches. It is cut off from the rest of the world by intervening deserts, and yet it affords a practical emigrant and commer cial communication via the great Gulf of California. An extensive desert region of six or seven hundred miles lies between the present camps of Mormondom and the province of So nora; but over this desert they may readily pass without suffering from the want of water, by moving for the Colorado river and descending along the banks of that stream, or within striking distance, to the head of the Gulf.

With the advantages indicated, we should not be surprised if the next exodus of the Mormons were to be in the direction of Sonora. Brigham has cut the Gordian knot. He must evacuate Utah-he has, doubtless, resolved upon an early evacuation. He cannot get away by water-he must go by land. His most feasible route in vites him into Sonora, and that country is full of resources which, in the hands of the Mormons would pay a handsome dividend to Mexico. We hope that our government, forthwith, and the Mexican government, when they get one, will encourage the Mormons to settle in Sonora.

JUDGE BY HIS ACTS .- The opponents of Wood the regular democratic nominee for Mayor, make a great many vague charges against him in reference to his action during the three years of his tenure of office and after his being twice elected. These charges are all vague personal and absurd. There is not a single positive charge against his official conduct that is tangible, or capable of being turned to his disadvantage. We ask the guerilla press of the odds-and-ends of all parties to name any official act of Wood's, during the three years that he has been Mayor, which betrays the excessive turpitude that they attribute to him, or shows him to deserve-as they think he does-being sent to the State prison, or being hanged or guillotined.

WHERE HAS GEN. WALKER GONE ?-It is known that Gen. Walker has left our shores in a swift steamer, accompanied by a well equipped and provisioned filibustering army of some four hundred men; but the question is, whither has he gone? Some suppose that his destination is the peninsula of Yucatan, from which rendezyous, on some fine moonlight; night he may pos sibly descend upon "the ever faithful island of Cuba." Others think it probable that he may slip into Mexico, cut out Comonfort, and undertake to regulate the affairs of that republic upon Anglo-Saxon principles. There are others, again, who conjecture that his present mission is the Dominican end of the island of Hayti, and the overthrow of the black empire of Faustin Soulougue. We have every reason to be lieve, however, that Nicaragua is the real destination of Walker, and that his purpose is, first to reconquer there all that he has lost; and secondly to reduce the surrounding States to submission. We must wait to see how he gets in. and how he gets out.

THE GLASS BALLOT BOXES .-- For some days there has been a good deal said about the glass ballot boxes used at the late election, in accordance with a clause in the Metropolitan Police bill of April last. How the contract was given out and who was the real contractor have been subjects of much discussion; and a document has been published for political purposes pending the coming charter election, setting forth one side of the question, and alleging that the contract for the manufacture of these boxes was fraudulently made-that the price charged was more than three times the actual cost-that the number ordered was considerably more than is required; and furthermorewhich is the gist of the whole affair-that Fernando Wood is interested pecuniarily in the transaction, through the medium of his brother Benjamin. This document is a part of the proceedings in a suit in the Supreme Court, asking for an injunction restraining the Mayor and other officials from paying for the glass ballot boxes. We publish to-day all the papers in the case, showing both sides of the question, and putting the boot on the right leg. They are very interesting, as indications of the shifts to which politicians will resort in time of need.

RHETORIC IN HIGH PLACES.-Recorder Smith occupies the distinguished post of Criminal Judge of this city. It is a respectable and elevated station. At the recent odds-and-ends assemblage in Wall street, he picked up and used the choice epithets of philosopher Greelev-such as forger, scoundrel, villain, thief, and so on. If it was Recorder Smith that made the speech in Wall street, which is attributed to him, he must have mistaken the place and the occasion, and must have supposed he was sentencing some criminals convicted in his Court, and not addressing an assemblage of gentlemen relative to the fitness or capacity of a candidate nominated almost unanimously by the same party that put himself in the office he fills.

NEW FISHING GROUNDS FOR THE LOBBY .-From various indications shadowed forth through the newspapers concerning the lobby at Washington and Albany, it is evident that these marauders upon the public plunder are beginning to look upon the broken and crippled banks as the principal victims for this winter's lobby operations, State and national. From Washington we are informed that several members of Congress have already intimated their intentions of opening the war upon the banks in schemes for winding them up or regulating them. In connection with these schemes the business of the lobby gangs will be to regulate their tolks and black mail subsidies: for the banks have still some assets in specie, stocks, bonds, &c. As for rail road jobs, patent monopoly jobs, steamship jobs, Navy Yard jobs and such, they were pretty well used up by the Mattesons of both houses of Congress last session; but such delvers in the mines of the lobby as Matteson, Gilbert, Greeley, Simonton and Company will be sure to find something to work upon, and the crippled banks may look out for a variety of expedients of relief from the lobby, including the contingent

At Albany, the broad fints of that old Van Buren nigger worshipper's organ the Argus-Atlas concerning the banks, are, we have no doubt, full of the estimates of the lobby. Our city banks must prepare to pass through the mill of liquidation, stess they are disposed to shell out liberally to meet the demands of the clearing house of the Albany lobby. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good," and the Jeremy Diddlers of the lobby keep a sharp eye upon the changes of the wind. At the federal capital and at every State capital the bleeding banks will, in due time, take the place of "bleeding Kansas."

INCOMPETENCY IN NOMINATIONS .- Mr. Tiemann, the nominee of the odds and ends of all parties, is a man without education, force of character or intellect to qualify him for the post of Mayor of this city. He is a respectable paint manufacturer in Manhattanville, and is competent to buy and sell materials in his business; but he is utterly without capacity to fill the important position of Mayor of this great metropolis. On the other hand, his antagonist has had years of experience in Congress and in his present post; and notwithstanding all the difficulties of his position and the violent personal assaults made upon him, he has been the most competent Mayor that we have had in many years.

SYMPTOMS OF A ROW IN THE CAMP.—At last Col. Forney's old Philadelphia organ, the Pennsylvanian, and his new organ, the Press, are beginning to square off at each other with the deliberation of two professional pugilists. The new Kansas constitution is the nut to be cracked. Upon this tremendous issue Mr. Rice, of the Pennsylvanian, takes the side of the Southern nigger drivers, while Col. Forney, of the Press, plants himself in the front rank of the Northern nigger worshippers. We advise these two democratic champions, however, to put up their cutlasses until we shall have had the upshot of the fight among the Kansas border ruffians. It will be early enough to come to blows in Philadelphia with the opening of the row in Congress. Let us wait a week or two.

JOE HOXIE'S LAST SONG AND SPEECH .- OUR friend Joe Hoxie made his first great début in politics seventeen years ago in the "hard cider" campaign. He there exhausted himself in speaking and singing all over the country. It was the only campaign in which his voice and his oratory were in tune, and the only one in which he was successful. Ever since that time his vocal accompaniments have resembled a cracked organ, and his success in the political field has been generally commensurate with them. Joe. in going into this contest, merely intends to sing a requiem over the odds and ends of all the half dozen political factions with which he has been connected during the last twenty years. We hope he will have a good time of it.

THE BOGUS OR ODDS-AND-ENDS PARTY .- This new party, that has nominated Mr. Tiemann—a very capable paint manufacturer, but utterly unfit for the position of Mayor-is composed of broken down politicians from every party in the city-black republicans, Know Nothings, bogus democrats, and every shred and patch of past political organizations. They are themselves without any organization at all, and boast without the slightest ability to put their finger on any capital.

# THE LATEST NEWS.

News from Washington. THE NEW YORK FOST OFFICE SITE—THE TREASURY SHORT OF FUNDS—ANTICIPATED FLIGHT OF THE MORMONS TO SONORA—NEW TERRITORIAL GOVERN-MENTS, ETC., ETC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1857. The New York Common Council Committee left this af terpoon, having arranged their part of the business relative to the New York Post Office site. Secretary Cobb is doubtful whether he has the money to spare to commence the work immediately. The Postmaster General will, on Tuesday next, inform the Committee of the conclusion ar-Solomon McCulloch has been appointed Superintendent

of the Washington Aqueduct. The impression of the administration is that the Mormons will vacate Utah in the spring and take possession

Senator Gwin is preparing bills for the organization of the Territories of Arizona and Sierra Nevada, which will be presented on the first day of the session of Congress. In Naval Court No. 1 to-day, Lieutenant Brownell's case was continued. Com. Gregory and Captain Champlain were examined for the applicant, and sundry documents were read. In Court No. 2 Dr. Ruschenberger testified in behalf of the government against Commander Gedney In Court No. 3 Commodore Stewart testified in behalf of Captain Levy.

#### Arrangements for Paying Interest on the New York State Debt. ALBANY, Nov. 21, 1857.

Comptroller Burrows and Auditor Burrows have con cluded arrangements by which the interest on the State debt, due in January next, will be paid at the Manhattan

#### Sentence of the Murderer Donnelly. THENTON, N. J., Nov. 21, 1857.

A decision was rendered in the Supreme Court this afternoon, in the case of Donnelly, who murdered the barkeeper of the Seaview House, at the Highlands, some tir ago. None of the exceptions taken below were allowed and consequently the motion to reverse judgment and have a new trial was refused. Donnelly will be executed on the 8th of January next.

#### Vessels Ashore at Goderich, C. W. GODBBEER, C. W., Nov. 21, 1857. The gale has continued with unabated violence through

out the day. A large vessel, supposed to be the Gamecock, of Buffalo,

s ashore six miles south of this place. The crew were in the rigging all of yesterday but were subsequently res ued- The gale was very severe. The schooner Lieutenant Barney, bound up with a car-

go of iron, is ashore sixteen miles south of this place. Her crew were saved. The steamtug Uncle Ben, from Detroit, is ashore at Ket-

tle Point, and will become a total wreck. The schooner Joseph Wilson, of Goderich, is ashere at Stony Island. Her crew were saved.

#### Arrest of the Officers of the Steamships Galveston and Opelousas, &c. &c.

The officers of the seamships Galveston and Opelous were arrested to-day, it being held that it was the neglect f their duties and want of proper management that caused the late sad disaster. The ship Enoch Train, for Liverpool with a cargo of

otton, is aground. We were visited with a white frost this morning There are 16 feet of water on the bar at the mouth of the

The steamship Cahawba, from New York via Havana has just arrived up.

# The Columbia at Charleston

CHARLESTON, Nov. 21, 1867. The United States mail steamship Columbia, Captain Berry, from New York, arrived here at eight o'olock this

Destructive Conflagration at Rocheste \$150,000—FIREMEN MILLED, RTC.

At 4 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Eagle Bank block. The block was owned by James Chappell, and occupied by the printing establishment of the Democrathe Eagle Bank, O. A. Hyde & Co., Palmer & Co., jewele J. Disbrow, tobacconist, United States express office, a bar-ber shop, and numerous law and other offices.

The entire block was burnt to the ground with all in contents, and the fire communicating to the Commercial Bank block adjoining, that was also destroyed. The latter block was occupied by the Commercial Bank, the bank-ing office of Husband & Shurstiff, besides numerous other

Annexed is a list of the losses:-J. Chappell, Eagle Block, \$30,000—insured \$22,500; Eagle Bank, \$2,000—no insurance; A. Strong & Co., Democrat esta ment, \$20,000—insured \$5,000; Commercial \$4,000 no insurance; O. A. Hyde & Co., \$10,000 insur

35,000; J. Disbrow, \$25,000—insured \$4,500.

A small building owned by Thomas H. Roche smashed by a falling wall. Loss \$1,000—insured \$800. Two firemen were killed by the falling of the walls, and several were severely wounded. The fire was first die covered in the Eagle Bank.

#### Extensive Fire at Mobile. WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1857.

We learn from Mobile that a fire there on Friday night destroyed the stores of L. Merchant & Co., Charles Brower, and Savage & Co., on Commerce street, and that three dwellings on Canal street were also simultaneously burns LOBS \$150,000.

### Fire at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 21, 1867. A fire broke out here at two o'clock this afternoon, in the upper story of Deshler's block, occupied as fello Franklin Branch Bank, S. Buck, jeweller, Mr. Devoe, dry goods, Mr. Stanley, hatter, and the Columbus Athenses The contents of the building were saved, but the building itself was destroyed. Partially insured.

## Fire in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 21, 1867. The stores of G. H. Cutler, liquor dealer, and E. Buckner feed merchant, together with two or three other small stores on Second street, in this city, were destroyed by fire this morning. The amount of the loss is \$30,000.

The Storm at the West and the Weather Throughout the Country.

BUFFALO, Nov. 21, 1857. The storm yesterday and last night was very severe. The amount of snow which fell was not large, but it drifted badly. The track of the Buffalo and Niagara Palls Railroad between Buffalo and Black Rock was so washed by the waves from the Lake that trains cannot pass. Seven wires of the Morse and Montreal telegraph lines the above road have been completely swept away. The tracks of the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads are not obstructed by snow, and the trains are running regularly. St. CATHEBUNES, C. W., Nov. 21, 1857.

Snow fell here last night to the depth of eighteen inches. The passenger trains of the Great Western Railway got through, but only at a very late hour. The freight tra stuck in the drifts. ALBANY, Nov. 21, 1857. The weather here is clear and cold, out considerable

snow has fallen at Ningara Falls and Buffalo. There is no

weeks longer.

obstruction yet to navigation on the canal or travel on the railroads. The canal is likely to be open for three or four NINK O'CLOCK P. M. There has been a great change in the weather here in the last twelve hours. It is now very cold and stormy.

Oswago, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1857.

At the Canal Department it is thought that the canal will close in about two weeks. BUFFALO, Nov. 21, 1867. The weather here is very cold to night, and the gale is

howling again. UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1867. The weather here last night and to-day was clear and cold, but navigation is not yet obstructed.

A strong southwest wind is blowing here. The mercury marks 25 degrees above zero. Navigation is unobstruct WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1867. All last night the weather here was intensely cold, and

ice of the thickness of an inch and a half was formed. Death of Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Vermont. The Hon. Horatio Seymour, L. L. D., died here to-day. He was one of our most prominent and respected citizens

and for some twelve years was U. S. Senator from Ver The Schooner Flying Cloud Ashors-Seven of her Crew Lost.

The schooner Flying Cloud, bound from Chicago to Buffalo, went ashore on Miller's Point, thirty miles below

this city, to-day. Seven of her crew are lost. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1867. The sloop Mechanic, now lying above Market street,

# ound for Odessa, Delaware, was entered last night, the

man in charge beaten till insensible, and the vessel carried over to Cooper's creek and robbed of groceries and freight to the value of \$200 or \$300. News from the South. Washington, Nov. 21, 1857.
The Mobile and Nicaragua Steamship Company, Julius

lesse & Co., agents, advertise in the Mobile papers that they will shortly add another steamer to the line. The schooner Leonora, from Santee, passed a hull, sup-cosed to be square rigged, near St. Helen's bar. It is supposed that there has been a wreck in that neighbor-

The great Southern mail will be changed to the Potonac river route in a few days. Wheat for Oswego. Oswago, Nov. 21, 1867.

## The Times this afternoon publishes a list of fifty vessels now on their way from the upper lakes for this port, with 700,000 bushels of wheat, principally from Chicago. It is estimated that half a million bushels will be here on the

close of the canal. All the mills are in operation. Markets. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21, 1857.
Stocks firm. Pennsylvania fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 265; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 92; Ponnsylvania Railroad, 383.

sylvania Railroad, 38 1/2.

Momis, Nov. 20, 1857.
Coton.—Sales of the week, 9,000 bales. Receipts of the week 14,000 bales. Stock 41,000. Sales to-day 6,000. The market is buoyant, and prices have advanced 3/0.
Charlestox, Nov. 20, 1857.
Cotton.—Since the receipt of the Niagara's news cotton bas declined 1/0. na declined Mc.
In the Savannah and Augusta cotton markets there was
oothing doing yesterday.

nothing doing yesterday. Cimago, Nov. 20, 1857.

Flour is dull. Wheat is inactive and declined 1c. Cora declined 25c. Onto steady. Exports to day 2,400 bbls. flour, and 29,000 bushels wheat. Receipts to day 1,900 bbls. flour, 47,000 bushels wheat, and 200 bushels corn.

#### Our Washington Correspond WASHINGT

The New Treaty with Nicaragua-Property of the New Transit Route Vested in the American Pacific Ship Canal Company—The Commodores Wiped Out, dc., dc. One step has been taken towards the settlement of the Nicaraguan imbroglio and the settlement generally of our affairs in Central America. In order that a proper under sanding of this beretofore difficult and perplexing question may be had and understood, I propose to give a brief history of the affair.

On the 22d of September, 1849, a grant was made, to be called the American Atlantic Ship Canal Company, and on the 11th of March, 1850, it was amended. The object of that grant was the construction of a ship canal through Nicaragua within twelve years from that date. The second article of that grant provided that the dimensions of the canal should be such as might be necessary for vessels of all sizes. That would be a canal thirty six feet in depth. The surveys made by a corps of engineers, under the direction of Col. Childs, of New York, proved the im practicability of a canal over twenty two feet in depth, and thus it became evident that the requirements of the grant could not be complied with. This difficulty had been foreseen and provided against in article 3d of the grant, which declares, should the construction of the canal or any part of it become impossible by any unforeseen event or obstacle of nature, the company shall comstruct a railroad and water communication between the two oceans, within the period allowed for the building of the canal, and subject to the same terms and conditions. By a reference to the grant you will see that it gives the exclusive right to the company for eighty five years. About a year since this company determined it would pro ceed to construct a railroad and water communication, and establish a transit between the two oceans. In view however of the recent disasters of the old Transit Company, which was created by the Canal Company for a temperary purpose, they determined not to establish a new line until they were assured of the projection of the United